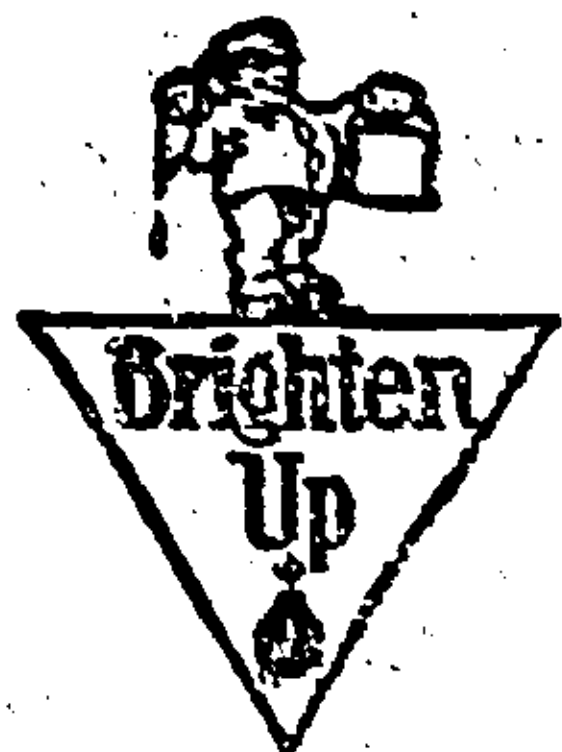




The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

("Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

JAPANESE DEMANDS REGARDING SHANTUNG.

MAY FOLLOW ITALY'S EXAMPLE.

Shanghai, April 30. Based on her twenty-one demands and other agreements, Japan is making strong demands for her rights in Shantung; otherwise she will follow Italy's example. Owing to Britain and France also having secret agreements with Japan regarding Shantung, they may not be able to help China.

According to a Paris telegram, the Peace Conference has decided to put Tsingtau under the control of the Five Powers temporarily, to be returned to China direct afterwards. Owing to the receipt of Peking's instructions, the Chinese delegates are not again opposing the decision and the matter will be included in the peace agreement. Ng Chiu-kur demanded that he be included among the Chinese delegates, but Peking has sent a secret reply that it is too late to make an additional appointment.

Chu Sai-cheung is willing to dismiss Chue Shu-fan and is now consulting Tuan Chi-jui about the matter.

ANOTHER PEACE CONFERENCE MUDDLE.

Shanghai, April 30. Yesterday morning all the Southern delegates went to the German Club for the Conference, but no Northern delegates arrived until one hour later, when Kong Cheu-kit and Wong Kut-mun arrived. These two went away soon afterwards owing to the non-arrival of Chuk Kai-kin. The Southern delegation felt much surprised and waited until eleven o'clock. Still no Northern delegates arrived and they, therefore, left the Club. In the afternoon the Southern delegation met at Tong Shao-yi's residence to discuss how to deal with the Northern delegates.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN JARDINE.

London, April 28. The death is announced of Sir John Jardine. [Sir John Jardine was created Baronet in 1916. He had been Liberal M.P. for Roxburghshire since 1906. He entered the Bombay Civil Service and was Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, holding the Political, Secret, Educational, Persian and Judicial portfolios, Acting Chief Judge of the Bombay High Court, retiring in 1897. He was also Judicial Commissioner of Burma.]

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS CIVIL SERVICE.

SOME OF THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Singapore, April 29. The report of the Civil Service Commission recommends increases up to 40 per cent., the creation of more high posts, more rapid promotion, salaries to be paid in dollars, more decentralisation in the Secretariat and greater freedom for Residents and other heads of departments.

ROBBERS THROW BOMBS.

Singapore, April 28. A gang of robbers at Raub, Pahang, in order to prevent pursuit, threw bombs made of cigarette tins, dynamite and nails.

INFLUENZA MASKS USELESS.

Singapore, April 29. The Australian Government reports that influenza masks are useless and even a danger except when used by trained persons in isolation hospitals.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER FIREMEN RESIGN.

Shanghai, April 29. Following the displeasure at seeing no mention of their services in the annual report, the Volunteer Fire Brigade, which has resigned, passes out on Wednesday.

YANGTZE INSURANCE REPORT.

Shanghai April 29. The meeting of shareholders of the Yangtze Insurance Company will vote a dividend of 35 per cent., carrying forward a balance of over \$1,000,000 Mex.

MIDDLESEX REGT. IN SIBERIA.

SMALL BAND OF HEROES IN SHANGHAI.

From members of the 25th Middlesex Regiment—the Regiment commanded by Col. John Ward which become famous for the calm manner in which officers and men faced death when their ship was mined off South Africa—we have been able to gather some interesting details with regard to the campaign in Siberia, says the N. C. Daily News. The 25th Middlesex Regiment left Hongkong on July 27, 1918, arriving at Vladivostok on August 2, where they were the first of the Allies to land. At midnight, on August 5, they were entrained for the Ussuri front to help the Czechs to hold up the Bolsheviks until the main body of the Japanese arrived. They remained in the Ussuri district until September 1, after which they returned to the base at Spasskoe. On September 29 they were entrained for Omsk, arriving at Zani on October 15, where the Bolsheviks tried to prevent further progress. Possession was then taken of the station, arrests of Bolsheviks made, martial law proclaimed, and the ringleader of the Bolsheviks in this town was arrested.

HEARTY WELCOME AT OMSK.

En route by train four engine drivers, suspected of being Bolsheviks, were arrested and were handed over to the guards at the following station. After three days at Zani, during which time matters appeared to be more settled, the Regiment proceeded to Omsk, arriving there on October 26, where they had a hearty reception.

As an instance of the welcome given to the British troops, the following extract from the Omsk daily newspaper of October 26 is of interest:—

"To-day at 10 o'clock a.m. arrives Omsk the first party of the English troops. Comes the first swallow with the great news, that our great Allies, the English, are coming to help the tired and weakened, by the struggle with Germans and Bolsheviks, Russian people."

"Our Allies are coming to sweep off from the Russian land the troops of our greatest enemy, Germany, and her ally the traitors, Bolsheviks."

"They are coming with hearty intent to help their ally Russia in the hard minute—the minute when the German hands are trying to take the best of our motherland. They are coming to show their hearty sympathy to our land; they are coming to arouse the great fields with their honourable blood, they are all hardened in battles—the flowers of the Great English Nation."

"SITIZENS!"

"To-day we all must be in the streets and the station to welcome our dear friends and it is our duty to do all we can to enjoy them. The doors of all the theatres will be wide open for them. We faithfully love our ally the Great England and we have a good chance to show it to-day. There is no doubt the Russian people to-day will show their 'always welcome'."

LIVELY DAYS.

During the first few weeks in Omsk night alarms were frequent, and the regiment in the British barracks was constantly on the alert, and in view of possible trouble had frequently to send a guard to the British Consulate. Some weeks later the British garrison was reinforced by the arrival of the Hampshire Regiment. In the meantime, however, the new Russian Army, then in course of formation, revolted and released several Bolshevik and German prisoners, the arrangement being to attack the British, Czechs and Russian Government troops. The first attack was made on the Czech headquarters, but this was repulsed, and the hitherto concealed supply of ammunition was captured as it was being conveyed in carts.

The revolutionaries took refuge in the wood and were followed by a body of 500 Cossacks, who surrounded and captured them. On the following day 330 of the latter were summarily shot, their

SIR HENRY MAY.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEMORIAL.

We have been asked to give publicity to the following Memorandum which has been signed by the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils:—

It is felt that, in view of Sir Henry May's long and honourable career in the public service of the Colony, it is fitting that a record thereof should be perpetuated by a suitable Public Memorial, and that this can be best accomplished by the erection of a statue of Sir Henry in some prominent position in the Colony as a lasting symbol of his many and varied services to that Colony which he loved so well.

From the attainment of his 21st year till his retirement a few weeks ago at the age of 59, Sir Henry May spent practically the whole of his working life in the Colony—comprising a period of close upon 40 years, that is to say more than a generation in point of time—and in that time, starting as a Junior cadet, he was the first Hongkong Official to attain to the dignity of directing as Governor the destinies of the Colony. It is considered that the erection of a statue to his memory would be but a just tribute to the sterling character of the man himself and all that he has accomplished on the Colony's behalf.

Public work well done at all times merits due acknowledgment by the public on whose behalf it has been undertaken. Consequently it is anticipated that the individual members of the public will readily acquiesce in rendering such acknowledgment in the present instance by subscribing their quota towards the funds necessary to enable the purpose above indicated to be carried out.

To raise a fund for the erection of the statue it is suggested subscriptions should be limited to \$5.00 each so that as many as possible may participate.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (Messrs. Johnson Stokes & Master) Prince's Buildings will act as Treasurer, to whom subscriptions may be sent.

C. P. CHATER.
N. J. STABB.
DAVID LANDALE.
LAU CHU PAK.
P. H. HOLYOAK.
HO FOOK.
STANLEY H. DODWELL.
C. G. ALABASTER.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Mr. C. S. Robb, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Poyang.

Mr. A. Herd, chief officer, Poyang, is on leave.

Mr. G. S. Paxton, second engineer, Poyang, is on leave.

Mr. H. B. Graham, second officer, Toonan, has gone second officer, Tungwah.

Mr. W. Linton, third engineer, Yushun, has gone second engineer, Tungwah.

Mr. G. Bonivento, third engineer, Tungwah, has gone third engineer, Yushun.

Mr. J. Baker has been appointed chief officer, Tseangshah.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

bodies being left without burial in the wood throughout the winter.

On March 23 of this year the Middlesex Regiment left Omsk for Vladivostok, arriving at the seaport on the 11th instant. The 39 men who are at present passing through Shanghai embarked on the R. V. S. Simbirsk on the 19th instant, arriving here on the 23rd instant, en route for Home and demobilization. They are staying at the Hanbury Institute. Cannot Shanghai organize some entertainment for them?

DAY BY DAY.

We understand that Mr. E. L. Hosie, C. A., is to be appointed Acting Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Vice-Admiral F. C. Tudor Tudor is expected up here shortly on a tour of inspection of British gunboats on the Yangtse, says the *Central China Post* (Hankow). It is reported that he will proceed to Chungking after visiting Hankow.

On a charge of returning from banishment, to which he pleaded guilty, a Chinese was to-day sent to prison for 12 months. The Police stated that the man was under a life banishment term, and on returning to the Colony, he was arrested on Monday at Shauiwan.

In spite of the hot weather yesterday, the 29th of the third moon, Chinese calendar, the eighth anniversary of the first battle of the Chinese Revolution at Canton, thousands of citizens visited the Yellow Flower Hill, East of the city, to honour the first 72 heroes who gave their lives to make China a Republic.

Kowloon residents may be curious to know for what purpose the decorations are being put up just outside the railway station. It is not in honour of the arrival of an important personage but merely a little practice decoration to ascertain the most effective display that can be made for the Peace Celebrations.

Quite a crop of snatching cases have been reported to the Wanchai Police. There were six cases reported a few days ago, and on account of this, Mr. G. N. Orme to-day, passed a very heavy sentence on a snatcher, namely, 12 months' hard labour, 12 strokes of the birch and four hours' stocks. It was stated by Sergeant Cockle that the thief snatched a gold earpick from a Chinese woman in Kennedy Street, and in attempting to escape, he was arrested.

"Damaged Goods," which the Howitt-Phillips Company will stage at the Theatre Royal on Monday next, is a great drama on the social evil written by M. Brieux. It was produced on March 17, 1917, at the St. Martins Theatre, London, by a Society formed for the purpose, and the response accorded to it was of the most demonstrative character. What should be emphasised is that "Damaged Goods" is neither gloomy nor horrible. It is poignant and dramatic. It grips the audience by its sincerity and its fine humanity. "Damaged Goods" was under the ban of the Censor for many years, and this was removed only a couple of years ago. In this play Mr. Charles Howitt takes the part of the doctor, Mr. H. B. Waring of the patient, Miss Doris Phillips of a girl and Miss Grace Ray, the wife.

Because he was refused the use of a bed, an Indian constable nursed a grudge which finally found expression in the charge which he brought against his unwilling host, a Chinese, at the Magistracy to-day. The bone of contention was a sword which belonged to the Chinese and which was used as a plaything by his children. The Indian constable contended that the sword was a dangerous weapon, and to lend colour to his story, he told the Magistrate, Mr. Orme, that he found the weapon tucked inside the trousers of the Chinese. All his plans for the downfall of the Chinese came to naught when overwhelming evidence was adduced to convince his Worship that the Indian constable knew of the existence of the sword a long time before he hit upon it as the instrument for venting his spite on the Chinese. The case was consequently dismissed.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, April 29.

When the Japanese discovered that they were not the only people in a position to supply arms to China they developed a righteousness which was previously lacking, and agreed to the proposal of the Allied ministers that the supply of arms should be embargoed, though previously they had declined to do so when approached on the subject, stating that such a ban would be discriminating against Japan. Consequently the Japanese endeavoured to make capital out of the contract entered into by the American firm of Andersen, Meyer and Co. some time ago to supply five million rifle cartridges to the Tschun of Hunan. Needless to say they did not enjoy the boomerang procedure of their protest in this little matter.

Few of the foreigners who live in the Far East will cavil at the decision which involved the complete elimination of German interest from the Hukwang Railway Loan Agreement. It will be remembered that the Four Powers Group entered into an agreement with the Chinese Government in 1911 for the construction of the railway from Hankow to Szechuan but the outbreak of the war put a stop to most of the work which had been commenced. Now, at the request of the British, French and American Ministers, the Cabinet has decided upon the elimination of the German share from this contract and has agreed that it be divided between the remaining three, the latter having indicated their ability to raise the additional funds required. Very satisfactory indeed.

What purports to be inside information has been given out to the effect that instructions have been conveyed to the Chinese delegates in Paris from the Peking Government which have practically muzzled them, the suggestion being that this is in done in accordance with Japanese wishes. Such a charge is very serious, but I cannot get it confirmed, my sources in information, which are also official, emphatically declaring that no such instructions were given from the Peking Government. Most people would have regarded the long communique issued by the Chinese delegation in Paris, and issued locally by Reuter, as a refutation of any such charge, but the well informed ones dismiss this important document as intended for press consumption, an explanation which is no explanation. I understand that the instructions given in the first instance to the Chinese Peace delegates have in no sense been changed. They were to use their own discretion and to act as seemed best according to their judgment. At one time it was the fashion for Japanese to ascribe any unwelcome publicity to Japanese policy in this country to German intrigue. Now we may infer that anything said or done to discredit the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris is due to Japanese intrigue, and in doing so we shall not always be wrong.

Sir John Jordan, Dr. Reinsch, and Mr. J. J. Abbott have returned from a visit to Taiyuanfu, where they witnessed the athletic meet in this spacious city.

Pekingites have enjoyed the four days' stay of the American Beauty Company with a repertoire that was fairly new to the capital. We are promised a visit from another combination next week.

The biggest Masonic gathering held in Peking took place on Maundy Thursday, on which occasion the Tung To Chapter of Rose Croix, A. and A. S. R. held its mystic banquet in the Hotel

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 5.3-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.83. Temperature 2 p.m.:—85. Humidity 2 p.m.:—71.

LEST WE FORGET.

A German plot has been discovered in Philadelphia which aimed to kill wounded British and French soldiers. Surgical dressings prepared by the American Red Cross Society branch were found to have been sprinkled with deadly chemicals. The society has been gathering bandages throughout the State as part of its contribution to the Red Cross shipments to the Allies. Recently it was found that ground glass has been put into the bandages, and an investigation was made. Yesterday nurses noticed that several packages of dressings had been tampered with, and the contents were sent to a chemist for testing. His report was that the dressings had been treated with poisons which would prove fatal if they came in contact with wounds.—*Daily News and Leader* Special Correspondent, New York, March 30, 1917.

LOCAL WEDDING.

SUTOR-MCNEILL.

An interesting wedding took place this morning at the Union Church, the contracting parties being—Miss Winifred Gwan McNeill eldest daughter of Mr. D. McNeill, Quarry Bay, and Mr. Herbert Sutor. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiated.

The bride was gown in white satin, covered with silver lace and Georgette. She carried a bouquet of hyacinths and white lilies. She was escorted to the altar by her father, Mr. D. McNeill.

The bridesmaids were Miss McNeill, sister of the bride, and Miss Scott. The former was attired in a dress of lemon Georgette, embroidered with orange silk and beads and trimmed with orange velvet, scarf and hat to match the dress trimmed with pansies. She carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums and pansies. Miss Scott was sweetly dressed in pink and carried a basket of pink roses.

Mrs. Scott was matron of honour, and wore a dress of champagne satin covered with French blue fillet net embroidered with French beads. She carried a bouquet of tea roses.

The best man was Mr. Harvey of the Tamer.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel. The bride's going-away dress was of white brocade satin, trimmed with pearls, and hat to match.

The dresses were made by Maison Lily.

de Peking. Bro. C. S. Medhurst, W. M., presided.

Quite a number of obituary notices have been published this week concerning Mr. W. R. Giles, the correspondent of the *P. and T. Times*, who was reported to have succumbed to pneumonia and pleurisy in Seoul, whither no was on a visit. The gentleman, however, is very much alive and will no doubt enjoy reading all the nice things that brother journalists have written about him.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Theatre Royal—Howitt-Phillips Co. present "The Younger Generation."

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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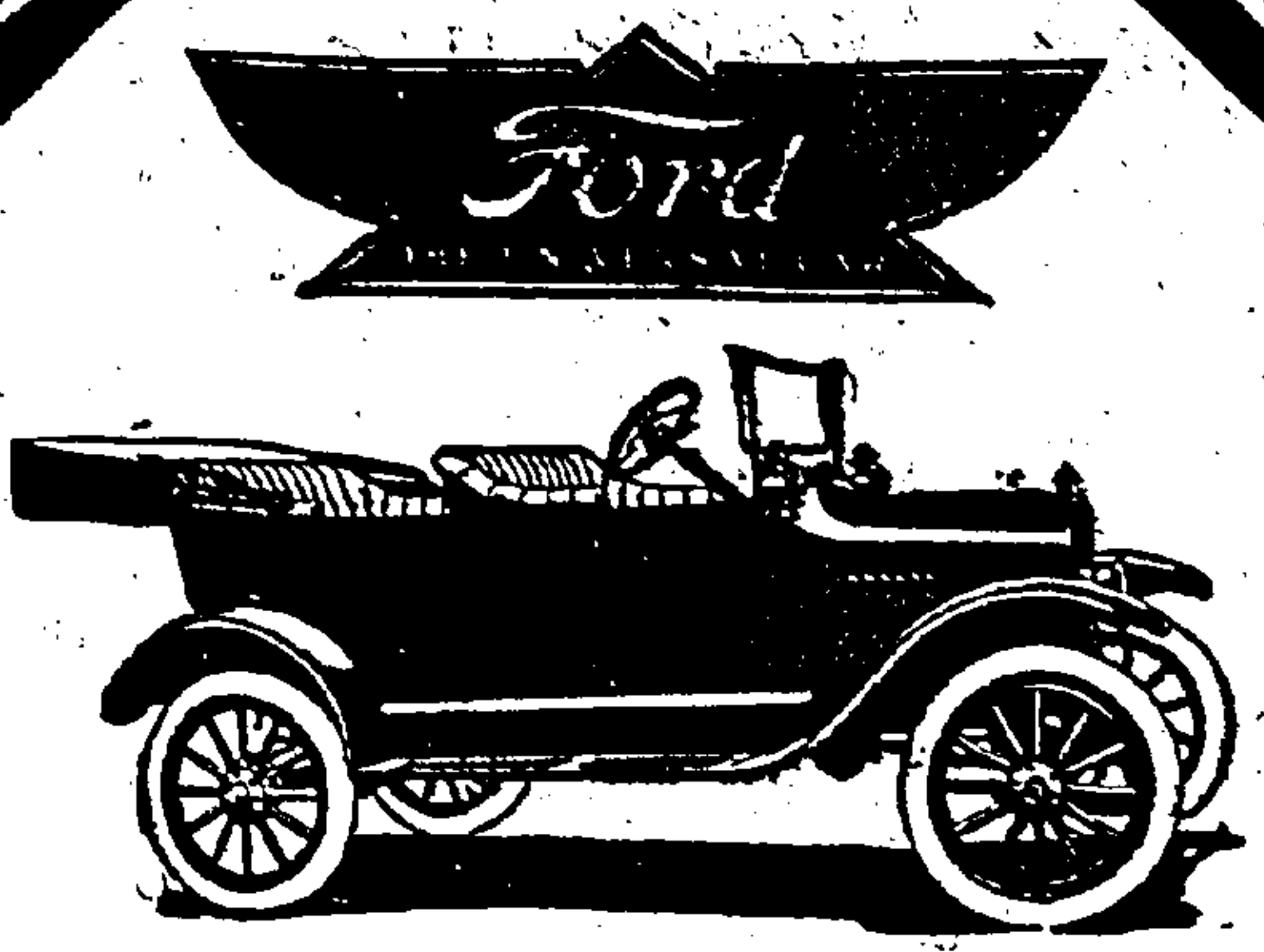
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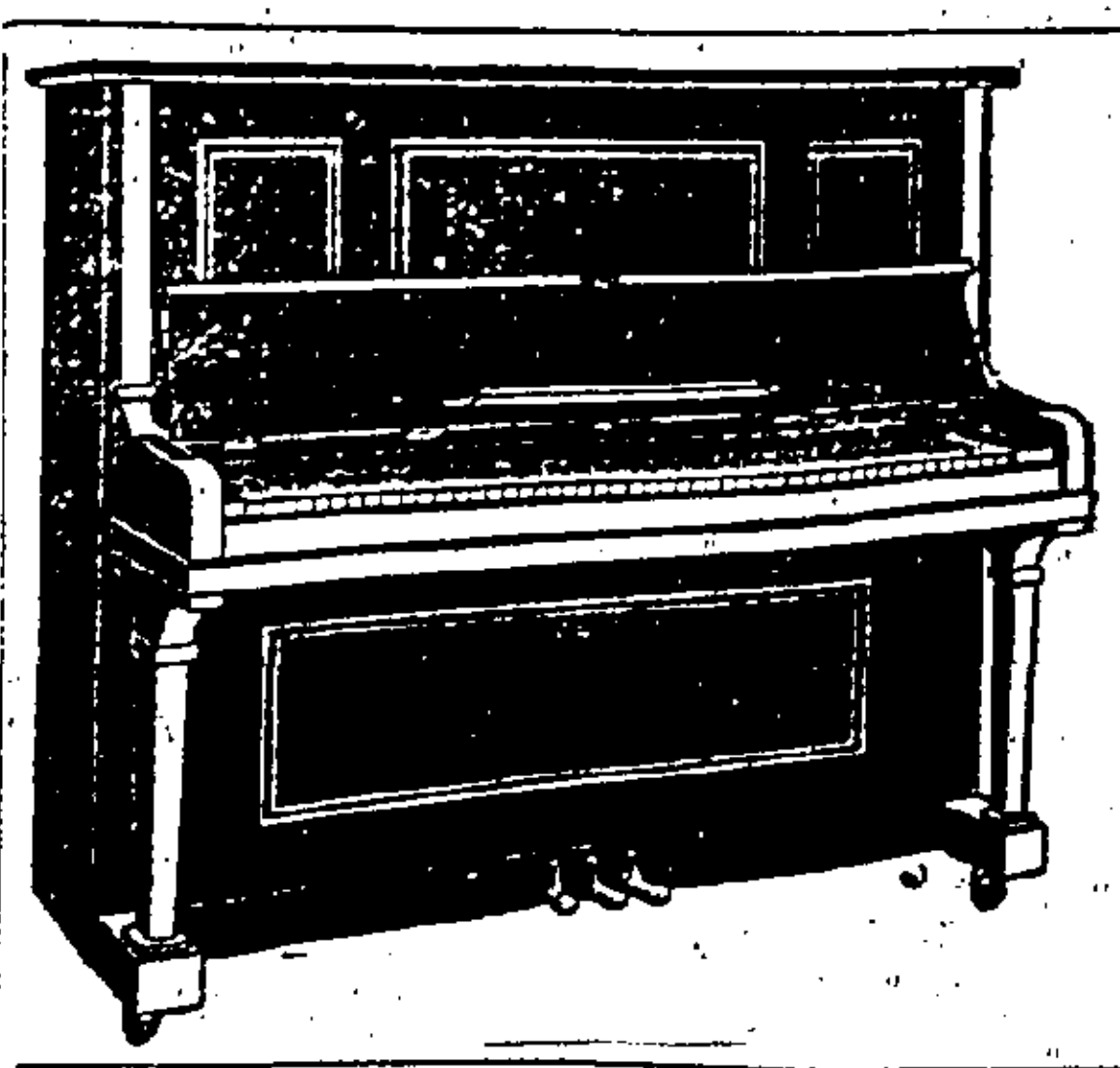
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GENERAL NEWS.
NEW JAPANESE WARSHIPS.
The warships to be built by
Japan within the present fiscal
year comprise two battleships
Kaga and Tosa, two battle-
cruisers (substitutes for the
Kongo and Hiei) and two cruisers,
eight torpedo-destroyers, and
seven submarines. The keels of
the above two battleships will be
laid down next September at the
Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dock-
yards respectively, and the orders
for the two battle-cruisers will be
given shortly. The battleship
Nagato, now in course of con-
struction at Kure, will be
launched next October.

**JAPANESE DISCOVERS TUBER-
CULOSIS CURE.**
Late advices received in Manila
from Japan say that Dr. Asahara,
the Japanese medical authority,
has discovered a sure cure for
consumption which he has named
the asahara fluid. He has already
tried this cure on 350 persons
who had the disease and 80 were
cured to the great astonishment
of the members of the medical
fraternity of Japan. It is also
known that 130 were distinctly
benefitted and the others are still
under his observation and care.
The foreign doctors in Japan say
that if Dr. Asahara's cure is
successful, he will be hailed as
one of the greatest benefactors of
mankind. He will probably go
to America and Europe to give
the treatment further tests.

CANADA'S SERIAL EQUIPMENT
SOLD.
Mr. Roy. Conger, a young
American business man, at
Toronto bought the entire aircraft
equipment used by Canada for

THE
ESTEY
PIANO

NEW MODELS
AT
ROBINSON'S

DAYLIGHT-SAVING.
CHINESE PUZZLED.

The N. C. Daily News contains
the following from its correspond-
ents—

Weihaiwei, April 18.—The day-
light saving agreement has been
adopted by the British Govern-
ment, and came into operation at
midnight on the 12th, when all
clocks were put on one hour. It
is too soon yet to say how folks
will like it, but a few are grum-
bling about the change and do
not at all like it. The Chinese
were a bit puzzled about it, and
some of them said that during the
Chino-Japanese war the Japanese
always won was because their
time was an hour ahead of
Chinese time, and so if fighting
was to start at 7 a.m. (Chinese
time) the Japanese were all ready
at 6 a.m. (Chinese time). I suppose
they were wondering what was
coming, now that we were advan-
cing our time one hour!

Chefoo, April 14.—An effort is
being made to get Chefoo to fall
in with Shanghai in putting the
clock forward one hour. From
the point of view of foreign
business men the scheme or idea
is excellent. Apart from the fact
of our desire to be up-to-date
there is not the slightest doubt
but that it would be a capital
plan from every point of view.
With the approach
of the long days and the
hot weather it would be far better
to commence earlier each day.
Quite a number already do this
and it does not require any great
effort to make the custom general.
It is to be hoped that all will
readily fall in with the suggestion
and that Chefoo will shortly be
following the good example of
Shanghai in this respect.
[Chefoo has since adopted the
scheme.—Ed. H.K.T.]

POISON GAS IN CHURCH.
DETAILS OF HORRID
OUTRAGE AT VIENNA.

Writing in the Daily Telegraph
of February 15, Mr. A. Beaumont
says a deep impression has been
caused in Vienna by an abomi-
nable outrage attempted in the
large Church of the Jubilee, on
the Danube, against the Italian
Apostolic Nuncio, Monsignor
Valfré di Bonzo. According to
the reports, it appears that
special ceremonies were an-
nounced to take place in the
church on Sunday at which the
Cardinal Archbishop Piff would
officiate in the morning, and the
Apostolic Nuncio would adminis-
ter the Papal Benediction in the
evening. The morning service
passed off without incident. When
the parish priest was preaching at
the evening service
before the Apostolic Nuncio
had arrived, suddenly a sour
smell pervaded the whole church,
and the congregation were
attacked by acute and painful
irritation in the throat and eyes.
The sermon had to be discon-
tinued, the major part of the
congregation rushing frantically
to the entrance as the alarm was
instantly raised of poisonous gas.
Signs also were apparent, such
as yellow damp stains on the
floor.

A few minutes afterwards the
Nuncio arrived, with his secre-
tary, a Milanese priest.
This sturdy aged bishop, though
warned of danger, nevertheless
insisted on entering the church,
in spite of the poisonous fumes
that were still being emitted in
volumes. His manly action
reassured the congregation,
about 200 of whom followed him.
He donned his vestments, and
making his way to the
altar, took part in the singing
of the Litany, afterwards ad-
ministering the Papal Benedic-
tion. The dramatic service took
twenty minutes, the gas repeating
its drastic effects on bishop and
congregation alike, and forcing
them to tears. The venerable
prelate suffered greatly with his
eyes for two days, but without
serious consequences.

The gas used appears to be
identical to that operated by the
Austrian army on the Italian front.
It is conjectured that some soldier
mingled with the congregation is
the culprit, evidently prompted by
political motives. The Republican
Government has sent its repre-
sentative to the bishop to express
its regret at this incident.

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PRESIDENT WILSON.

SHARPLY ATTACKED IN U.S. SENATE.

Washington, March 3.—After Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican, had delivered an address in the Senate to-day, sharply attacking the League of Nations and President Wilson, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, took the floor and urged that the United States become a party to a league for preserving world peace.

Senator McCumber urged amendment of the league so that there could be no possibility of any surrender of American sovereignty or the Monroe Doctrine. The Senator deplored some recent criticisms by Republican Senators, declaring many of the arguments were "far-fetched."

The constitution of the League of Nations as presented at the Peace Conference was pictured by Senator Sherman as a Pandora's box full of evils, which would "empty upon the American people the aggregated calamities of the world."

Senator Sherman sharply criticized President Wilson, asking who authorized him "to rear above the republic an autocratic power." He added that the authority was not to be found in the Constitution of the United States, nor was it implied from undefined war powers, and gave it as his opinion that the President had been acting either as "a usurper or a dictator."

"Shall we not ask with the dramatist," the Senator said, "now in the name of all the gods once, upon what does this Caesar feed that he has grown so great?"

He adroitly manoeuvres himself into the spotlight as the fountain of peace perpetual and the guardian of mankind. Senator Sherman continued: "As he kept us out of war in 1916, so he will keep us out of impending war conjured up to serve the issue of 1920 and keep us at peace forever if we but accept him again. With him as drum-major of civilization, eternal peace, lifting the earth and brooding like a gentle spirit over a still and credulous world, proclaims the millennium is here."

"Like his neutrality device was the prelude to unprepared war, his Peace League engages not in one war, but in all wars that scourge the earth. It is simple but deadly. Apparently, an open covenant of peace, it is a masked charter of unceasing war, the voice of Mars, but the hand of Woodrow."

Of the proposed constitution Senator Sherman said it would set up an oligarchy of the worst possible sort, adding:

"If we cut the cables of constitutional Government here we are caught in the irresistible tides that will sweep us into the maelstrom of the Old World's bloody currents. The feuds and spoliations of a thousand years will become our daily chart of action. All we can know is that a few men in some hidden chamber as the executive council wield over us powers of life and death."

"The creation of a nameless thing to sit in star chamber judgment and decree implicit obedience to its mandates cannot be borne by freemen. By an ukase it will embargo our commerce, close our exchanges, destroy credits, leave our merchandise rotting on piers, shut the Panama Canal, order Congress to declare war, levy taxes, appropriate money, raise and support armies and navies, and dispatch our men to any quarter of the globe to fight and die because an alien executive council has willed it."

"Sincere men may have deceived themselves in the great hope for a perfect world, but no delusion, however sincere, will excuse this Senate from its duty to interpose its power against this universal Utopia promised by the President. It is the fabled apple of a great hope, which will turn to ashes on a trusting people's lips. The Senate never faced a greater task nor a nobler duty. It will not ratify an emotion nor translate an impossible idealism into a weapon of national suicide."

Senator Sherman asserted that against the wisdom and experience of the American forefathers, as summed up in Washington's Farewell Address, there was now rising up "the dreamer and the bookman, the Socialist, the mere chatterbox in phrases which intoxicate and mislead."

The Senator urged that the warning of the founders of the American Government to let Europe settle her own quarrels be

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regarded now, adding that when the United States went to war against a common danger it did not bind itself "in perpetual alliance to draw the sword whenever and so long as the majority of European Governments voted it upon us."

Digressing from his prepared speech, Senator Sherman demanded that there be an open discussion of the League's constitution, and said:

"If the President is not a political and governmental coward he will give it to us. And if I cannot find expression of this privilege in my own party, I will go elsewhere for it."

Senator France, of Maryland, Republican, interrupted to say that those favouring the constitution of the league as it now stood, "do not dare to let the American people discuss it, and they will not remove the censorship that prevents free speech of the press and the people."

"And," Mr. France added, "if you do not find the privilege of free speech in the Republican or the Democratic parties, you will find it among the people of America."

GENERAL NEWS.

DECAY OF PARENTHOOD.

I believe that before very long if the State wants children it will have to pay for them. Modern life offers woman so many counter-attractions to motherhood that hosts of our girls, including many of the very finest, make a choice which twenty years after they will regret too late. The conditions of marriage and divorce must be made fit for the modern mind and will. Meanwhile, thanks not least to some of their stupid defenders, marriage, parenthood, and the race decay, machinery is exalted above motherhood, and we prate of increasing production whilst we cease to produce producers. It is a foolish spectacle, at which the High Gods would wonder but that they have so often seen it precede the submergence of once great nations in the night of time.—Dr. Saleeby in the *National News*.

CENSUS FOR SHANSI.

Governor Yen Hsi-shan, of Shansi, is about to take complete census of the province. This represents the first effort yet made in China to take a comprehensive census. Governor Yen in arranging for the census will work through the villages to the districts and from the districts to a head census bureau at Taiyuanfu. The headmen of all the villages in the province have been instructed to divide their villages into groups of ten houses each, and appoint a man who will be responsible for counting the inhabitants in his group. The

CHINESE DEMAND TSINGTAO.

URGENT WIRES TO PARIS.

The following telegrams have been despatched to Paris: President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, Peace Conference, Paris.

Referring to questions affecting our Tsingtao and the railways in Shantung, we learn that the Japanese Delegates are claiming to succeed to the rights and privileges which China formerly conceded to Germany, by virtue of the Twenty-one Demands Treaty in 1915 and all secret railway compacts made in 1918. We find that these treaties were concluded under duress or by one or two of our military faction in their own private capacity and without the sanction of our Parliament, and the people of our whole country will, therefore, rather die than accord them their recognition. We earnestly pray you to give us your energetic support in obtaining the cancellation of all the aforementioned secret agreements and the restitution of Tsingtao and the railways to us directly by Germany in the name of justice and right.

Signed: The Provincial Assemblies, the Educational Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Agriculture Societies, the Union of Chinese Emigrants' Associations in Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet of the Republic of China, and the China Peace Union Society.—April 16, 1919.

The Chinese Legation, for delivery to Special Delegates Lu Cheng-hsiang, C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, Paris.

Referring to questions concerning our Tsingtao and the railways in Shantung, we have telegraphed to the delegates representing the Powers, requesting them to uphold justice and right by giving us their strong support in obtaining the cancellation of all secret agreements and the restitution of Tsingtao, etc., to us directly by Germany. Pray your Excellencies to contend energetically on principle and the people of our whole country will back you even until death.

Signed: The China Peace Union Society.—April 16, 1919.

group reports together will form the village report, and this will be forwarded to the magistrate of the district in which the village is located. Each district census report will be sent to the head census bureau at Taiyuanfu, where a final report for the entire province will be worked out. Taiyuan officials expect to have their census completed before the end of the year.

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NAVY'S WAR LESSONS.

SURE SHIELD OF EMPIRE.

London, 29th March.—Admiral Sir David Beatty, speaking in Liverpool on the Navy's services during the war, paid a tribute to Liverpool's efforts in fitting out the famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron which, during the war, maintained a rigorous blockade of Germany. Admiral Beatty said that the blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of Germany. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order with a vigilant and untiring devotion to duty and stretched across the waste waters from West Hebrides to the Arctic ice-fields. They kept their watch and ward in weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined. They also had to contend with an enemy which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen, and blockade runners exercised every stratagem to avoid detection while the ubiquitous submarine was a constant menace.

In common with the other great services the Navy has learnt many lessons during the four and a half years just past. "We made many mistakes and it is our business to-day to see that the lessons have been taken to heart, and that we shall again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history. With improvised methods and working from hand to mouth we in the Navy know full well our own defects and it is our business to efface them and to avoid the repetition of mistakes from which we have suffered in the past."

The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with a full knowledge of our requirements learned by bitter experience in the past four and a half years. It must be our endeavour to profit by that experience. The Navy is to-day, what it has been for the past two hundred years, a sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. This sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for retrenchment such economies as will certainly be required must be applied with wisdom and proper understanding of the problems before us in the height of knowledge gained during the war. Only so shall we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy. The Navy is a shield and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine have learnt to respect each other as never before. It must be our care to foster and strengthen that feeling so that in future and for all time the Royal Navy and Mercantile shall together provide a sure shield which will enable the Empire to continue to prosper.

LESS THAN 2,000,000 MEN IN U.S. ARMY.

Washington, April 15.—Demobilization has reduced the total strength of the American army below 2,000,000 men. General March announced that the strength according to complete reports up to April 8 showed an aggregate of 1,970,506. Since November 11, 686,114 men have sailed for home and up to April 8, 604,772 have landed. A total of 1,701,456 officers and 1,925,000 men have been discharged under orders and returned to civil life.

NOTICES.

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MARRIAGE.

CLARK-SMITH. At St. Peter's Church, Hongkong, on April 30th 1919, by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Frederick William George Clark, to Maude Freda Smith.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919.

WHAT AMERICA IS DOING IN SIBERIA.

Great interest is being displayed by America and Japan in the trade possibilities of Siberia. The country possesses unlimited natural resources and her future is one of unbounded prosperity. The Americans have been very active in Siberia in surveying the country and are co-operating with the Russians in all measures for the development of Siberia's resources. Some of the Americans working in Siberia are bent on promoting their own interests by taking advantage of the rare opportunities now presented there, but a great majority of the Americans in Siberia are there for no other purpose than the relief of the suffering Russians and the amelioration of the situation. Japan—at least, a good section of the Japanese—has been portraying America as having ulterior motives, such as the control of the Siberian railways or the exploitation of Siberia's natural resources. The Americans are in Siberia to assist in the promotion of the declared American war-aim of making democracy safe for the world. The dictates of justice and humanity demand that the Allied Powers take effective measures to give economic assistance to the Russian people. In order to enable the people to achieve industrial rehabilitation it was necessary that they should be furnished with the means of remedying the damage sustained owing to the war and political disturbances and making good the deficit in capital and labour.

It is expected that when normal conditions return to Siberia, American influence will be found predominating all others in that region. America is certain to come to possess and wield a great economic influence there. If Siberia is economically opened by the help of American capital and brains, Siberia will become a great market for the world's products. The Siberians, due to the disturbed political situation, are in need of manufactured products and are waiting for persons who will exchange manufactured articles, furs, hides, wool, bristles and many other products. There is a scarcity of general commodities in Siberia, especially chemicals, medicines, and surgical instruments and appliances. Steps for the economical development of the country should be undertaken in the spirit of co-operation and promotion of mutual interest—steps calculated to further Anglo-Russian and Russo-American amity.

The Japanese withdrawal from Siberia indicated that Japan was not disposed to undertake intervention on any large scale. The Japanese Military Party found themselves in an awkward position, not being able to exercise the power they hoped to exercise in what is known as the Russian Far East. The non-military power in Japan was desirous of improving economic relations with Russia, and, therefore, decided that the presence of the military in Siberia was a great hindrance.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

OLD TIMES AGAIN.

Hongkong Harbour is returning to its old pre-war aspect. The arrival and departure of ships of all kinds is an hourly occurrence and the newspapers are allowed to refer to merchant marine and warship movements without fear of incurring the wrath of the Censor who, no doubt, is equally glad to be relieved of his erstwhile and not by any means enviable job. Not the least joyful over the return to normal condition are the sampan and the bumboat "wallehs." The bumboat proprietor, with his green and yellow flag and his calling writ thereon in large red letters, plies his wares between the many warships. That he is discriminating in his choice of provisions and wares is evidenced by his frequent visits to the American warships whereon are the most fastidious of bumboat patrons of the world over. There is also to be seen the American standard ship which, used to relate, sometimes arrives with plenty of evidence, in the shape of damaged cargo, of those rivet-driving records, breaking "stunts" where, although the rivet went in, it assumed some-what of the character of the square peg in the round hole. Last, but not least, the night bird whose mess is in Kowloon does not have to find a shake down in Hongkong, if he misses the last ferry. The motor boat can take him across, for a consideration, without fear of breaking Harbour regulations, which saves the trouble of sending for office clothes in the early morning, or, worse still, of boarding the first ferry, in evening dress, with an overcoat either several sizes too large or too small and a futile attempt at an air of unconcern. We welcome the return to these pre-war conditions and accept them with a grateful heart.

GERMAN PRESUMPTION.

Our friend the enemy appears to be rather a dictatorial sort of person. He has been badly beaten in the war, yet his Government now has the effrontery to intimate to the French authorities the conditions under which it will negotiate peace. These are that the German delegates must have full liberty to go where they please, to be given the privilege of discussing the terms and to have the right to communicate constantly with Berlin. For sheer cheek we think these demands by a conquered nation take a lot of beating. Probably the German delegates, when they express the wish to "go where they like," are beginning to look upon the peace negotiations as something in the nature of a little holiday jaunt in France. They were denied their ardent desire to hack their way through to Paris; perhaps they wish to make up for it by gallivanting around and telling their brethren in Berlin what an excellent time they are having. But neither France, nor any other of the Allied nations intend that this shall be a beanfeast for the Germans, who will soon know, if they do not already, that they are called to France on grim business. It is not for them to choose the places they have to visit, nor to discuss terms. They just have to go where they are told, have the peace preliminaries read over to them, sign the necessary documents and then make tracks for home to tell their friends the nature of the punishment that they have to bear.

FRESH HOPES.

There was an item in our Chinese telegrams yesterday which had a special significance for those who have pinned their hopes on the future development of this Colony. We refer to the announcement that construction work on the Canton-Hankow Railway is to recommence immediately with capital from British, American and French sources. If this report means that a really determined effort is to be made to get this long-delayed connection established, there will be much rejoicing locally. For the past ten or fifteen years we have been put off with promises of the early completion of this undertaking, but the time of its accomplishment has with irritating consistency receded into the background. When the missing link is forged, and when, thereby, Kowloon becomes the seaboard terminus of China's southern railways, things are bound to hum in this Colony. With railway communication right into the heart of China, and thence onward into Europe, the possibilities for Hongkong are developed, are immense.

DAY BY DAY.

SMARTNESS ENABLES A MAN TO CATCH ON AND WISDOM ENABLES HIM TO LET GO.

H. M. S. Carlisle, the first vessel of the new China Squadron to arrive in Hongkong, is now in dock.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis (one fatal), two of plague (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Col J. R. Young, R.E., arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on April 24, to inspect the S.V.C. In the afternoon he inspected several units and next afternoon continued the inspection on the Polo Ground.

In addition to interest on invested capital, which is paid at the rate of ten cent per annum, the shareholders of the Sincere Co., Ltd., will receive the following dividends on the earnings of the past year, says the *Shanghai Gazette*—Shares in the Hongkong business, 6½ per cent; shares in the Canton business, 6 per cent; shares in the Shanghai business, 2 per cent.

The San Peh s.s. Co. steamer Ningshin, which was formerly the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Tai Shan, is reported to be cutting into the China Merchants S. N. Co. Shanghai Foochow trade and a rate-war is likely to result. The trade has been in the hands of the China Merchants without opposition for several years, the Haeon being a regular boat on the line.

A pickpocket was this morning sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to four weeks' hard labour. The evidence against the thief was to the effect that he stole a purse containing \$15 in notes from another Chinese in Queen's Road yesterday and in the pursuit which ensued he was arrested by a Chinese Sergeant. The purse was not recovered and it was presumed that he had disposed of it in some way during the pursuit.

A very successful whist drive took place at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, last evening, in which about 60 players took part. The Rev. Mr. Harrington opened the drive, Mr. Robson acting as M.C. The following were the prize winners—Ladies—1. Mrs. Garraway; 2. Miss Packham; 3. Miss Harvey. Gentlemen—1. Mr. Allan; 2. three tied, Mr. B. L. Frost winning the draw; 3. booby prize, Captain Kennedy. Another drive will be played shortly.

Imprisonment offers no terrors for a young Chinese thief who was yesterday caught in Des Vaux Road, in the act of operating on the pockets of a Filipino, just come to the Colony from Manila. This juvenile criminal had hardly shaken the dust of Victoria Gaol from his feet when he again returned to his old trade, and was to-day given a bigger dose of imprisonment—three months—by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, who believes in the good effects brought about by a tighter application of the screw.

Charges of stealing jewellery and clothing to the value of \$115 were to-day brought against a coolie employed at a Chinese boarding house. Sergeant Aris stated that the coolie was discovered coming out from a cubicle in the boarding house and wearing a coat which he had stolen. A search made on his person brought forth a watch which was stolen from another lodger at the boarding house. All the stolen things belonged to different lodgers. A sentence of 12 weeks' hard labour was inflicted.

"Who is this wild savage?" queried Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day at the Police Court. The savage in question was a mendicant whom the Police arrested in Queen's Road yesterday. He certainly looked like a wild man. A mop of long and untidy hair formed the thatching for his cranium, while the half naked state of his body, together with the rather wild look in his eyes, lent the mendicant a wild aspect which very well excused his Worship's astonishment. It was stated in evidence that the savage, who had made himself a nuisance, was sent by the Police to Canton on several occasions. Evidently he found Hongkong better suited for a person of his profession, for he came back after each occasion. The Magistrate inflicted a \$5 fine and gave the man the option of 10 days' hard labour.

MODERN MODES.



DAINTY AFTERNOON DRESS.

Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

DRESSES SERVING BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING OCCASIONS.

It is not difficult to read something of the habits of the woman of to-day from her clothes. If she is fond of sports she will choose a type of clothes that is suitable for these amusements. If she spends her morning hours in the garden and her afternoons entertaining friends at tea, then again one is sure to know it by her clothes. It has become a well-known fact that fashion follows religion in the footsteps of the habits and fancies of women. This is true in England and in France, but it is particularly in evidence in the clothes of American women. A few years ago, many women spent their entire summer day in country or sports clothes, but now most women like to change the morning dress and appear at tea time in a simple frock of dainty material with light shoes and stockings and, possibly, a large shade hat. The wearing of a dainty gown such as these is a charming habit to acquire, and the gown need not be for afternoon wear alone, but may be worn for informal dinners as well. It is not often that one finds a material and style that fits two occasions, but the materials and designs used in the gowns described here are very lovely and altogether appropriate for both afternoon and evening wear. Embroidered net in white, cream, and in soft colours, lace-trimmed English eyelet embroidery, embroidered batiste, chiffon, and new voiles made up over silk are quite as pretty as the most elaborate evening gowns.

A pale yellow organdie with a mirror dot, made into one of these gowns goes far towards linking the afternoon gown with the informal dinner gown. This gown has been especially designed for this double purpose. The fabric is outlined by picot-edged ruffles that softly drape the shoulders and the apron-shaped tunic, with a wide sash of the material, is also outlined in dainty ruffles. The underskirt is composed of narrow organdie ruffles, on a foundation of pale flesh taffeta, the material which is used also as a foundation for the bodice. Short puff sleeves are formed by a series of the ruffles.

Our illustration shows a lovely mid-summer frock of white all-over embroidery. The underskirt is straight and tight and is made from the embroidery with a footing of net at the bottom. The full overskirt has a panel of the embroidery in the front and back, bordered with a deep picot-edged ruffle of the net, and down each side cascades a series of three short ruffles, giving the new fulness at the hips. The panels of the overskirt continue up to the neck to form the main part of the bodice, while the sleeves and sides of the bodice are in the net. A deep collar and turn-back cuffs of the net are delicately embroidered, and the delightful effect is completed by a ribbon sash of black velvet.

An unusual frock is of blue and white printed voile. Over a draped narrow underskirt is an overdress with a rather long-waisted bodice that blouses at the back and is slightly full all the way around. The skirt shows the new line in a charming way. It is quite full and straight and is caught in close to the figure by blue grosgrain ribbons that run under the overskirt at the front, where they cross, and come out at either side and run across the back. The shallow neckline and three-quarter sleeves are bound in the grosgrain ribbon, and the belt of ribbon has a small bow at the back.

A pale yellow organdie with a mirror dot, made into one of these gowns goes far towards linking the afternoon gown with the informal dinner gown. This gown has been especially designed for this double purpose. The fabric is outlined by picot-edged ruffles that softly drape the shoulders and the apron-shaped tunic, with a wide sash of the material, is also outlined in dainty ruffles. The underskirt is composed of narrow organdie ruffles, on a foundation of pale flesh taffeta, the material which is used also as a foundation for the bodice. Short puff sleeves are formed by a series of the ruffles.

Our illustration shows a lovely mid-summer frock of white all-over embroidery. The underskirt is straight and tight and is made from the embroidery with a footing of net at the bottom. The full overskirt has a panel of the embroidery in the front and back, bordered with a deep picot-edged ruffle of the net, and down each side cascades a series of three short ruffles, giving the new fulness at the hips. The panels of the overskirt continue up to the neck to form the main part of the bodice, while the sleeves and sides of the bodice are in the net. A deep collar and turn-back cuffs of the net are delicately embroidered, and the delightful effect is completed by a ribbon sash of black velvet.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

There are a few interesting facts in the return of registered electors issued recently. The new women electors exceed the total electorate in 1915. The number of men and women qualified for the municipal franchise is very nearly equal. To-day, for instance, if every vote were polled the London women electors would be 805,773 and the men 806,217.

The University of London's experiment in establishing a new Faculty of Commerce, with degrees of a standard equivalent to those for medicine, science, etc., will be watched with interest. The co-operation of the leading business men in London is being secured for the purpose of setting the various syllabuses; that of the bankers is already drawn up, and awaits the approval of the University authorities, while others are in process of being drafted.

The confiscation by the Parisian police of 47 spurious works attributed to Rodin has doubtless saved the art world many a dispute and disappointment. Few are the collections in which some fraudulent items have been discovered. Some years ago a Parliamentary Commission inquiring into the contents of the South Kensington Museum found that no less than fifty objects bought or presented as being of great importance and value had recently had to be discarded as worthless forgeries or fakes. And the custodians of nearly all our museums could tell of similar tragedies. Once at the Bath Picture Gallery of 250 pictures bearing the greatest names in art only 70 were found on expert examination to be genuine.

Against all appearances to the contrary (a woman correspondent in London writes) things here are getting cheaper—and nicer. I have had several buns lately—new buns and each of them had a currant in it. Apples at 9d. a pound can be bought anywhere. In this case it is true, they seem to be war apples, and taste like war than of apples, but only a short time ago apples did not grow under 1s. 6d. a pound, we were told. Chocolate still tastes of cocoa powder and brown sugar as a rule, but there are exceptions. I bought some chocolate the other day of which the outer cover at least really tasted of chocolate as it used to be. You can get chocolate eclairs for 5d. and though they do not gush real cream yet your fork produces an ooze which is really very gratifying.

Pope Benedict is, as was predicted, for the League of Nations. The official organ of the Vatican explains that the Pope's plan, though in need of simplification, is substantially what His Holiness had in mind in his appeal to the belligerent nations in 1917. The Papacy, too, has its diplomacy, and some of the utterances coming from the Vatican imply a feeling that the Holy See must be careful to guard its neutrality still. Of this order is the reference to a peace that will not "humiliate" the German people. And expression of the Pope's distress at the thought of the Holy Land falling under the control of "non-Catholics," might better have been deferred. To have rescued it from the control of the Turk is enough for Christendom, for the time being.—*New York Evening Post*.

On turning up the records of the Peace Conference of 1855 that assembled in Paris to arrange a settlement after the Crimean War, one sees by a glance at the personnel how greatly democracy has progressed in the last two generations. There were no plain "Mr.'s" round the table then; everybody was either a count or an earl, a pasha or a boy. Our present Conference will have its difficulties, but they are likely to be very different in character from those that troubled the plenipotentiaries sixty-four years ago. Secrecy was carried to such a length in 1855 that the President of the Conference, Count Colonna-Walewski, tried to keep the deliberations not only from the public but from the several members of the Conference itself, by putting the British representatives into one room, the Russians into another, the French into a third, while he wandered in and out amongst them, with diplomatic "sighs" and "mood" and "whispers."

SHANGHAI CARPENTERS ON STRIKE.

SERIOUS REPORTS.

The *Shanghai Gazette* of April 23 says:—

The carpenters of Shanghai have gone on strike since yesterday to enforce a demand for higher wages, which they consider is justified by the increasing cost of footstuffs and living conditions generally.

The carpenters a few days ago presented to their employers, both foreign and Chinese, a demand for an increase of twenty cents daily, but this was refused by most employers. The latter are inclined to grant an increase of five cents a day, but this the carpenters refuse to accept.

Accordingly, the call to walk out was sounded yesterday, and the furniture factories in Chapei belonging to Weeks and Co. Hall and Holtz, Arts and Crafts, the Sincere Co., Wing On's, etc. are now at a standstill.

Meetings of both sides have been held, and it is probable that a compromise will be arrived at eventually.

To-day, however, an ugly development is reported. The allied trades of Painters and Carvers have also joined the carpenters in the demand for higher wages, and their action will tend to complicate the situation.

It is reported that Sincere's furniture factory was attacked and nearly smashed to pieces to-day, when the strikers found a number of black-legs still working at the factory.

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V.D. FOR CAPT. NORTHCOTE.

A practice ceremonial drill of the Hongkong Defence Corps was largely attended yesterday afternoon, on the Polo Ground, the occasion also being one of felicitation, prize-giving and volunteer decoration.

The Corps was under the command of Major Morgan. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), attended by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C., and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Major General F. Ventris, were also present.

Upon arrival, His Excellency was given the general salute, after which the Volunteer Decoration was presented to Captain M. S. Northcote. The next presentation was a handsome cup, suitably inscribed, to Corporal Grimes who scored 134 out of a possible 170 points in the annual musketry course 1918-1919. In handing the cup to Corporal Grimes, His Excellency said he doubted whether the score had ever been beaten. So far as he could gather, it was a standing record in any military course anywhere. He could discover no case where a man had done better.

His Excellency, addressing the men, referred to the work of Major Morgan and complimented him on the efficient state of the Corps, particularly in the shooting.

Major Morgan, in replying, denied that the results were due to himself. He said the good results of the shooting were due solely to the individual keenness and desire on the part of the men to do their best.

Bombardier Railton and Gunner Sorby were also presented with cups for efficiency in the artillery gunnery course.

At the conclusion, hearty cheers were given for Major Morgan.

SUMMARY COURT.

A CLAIM FOR TRESPASS.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Lo Man Shui, trading as the Hop Hing Loong firm claimed from the Yau Cheong pawn shop \$1,000 for trespass and the removal of goods. Mr. F. Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, represented the defendant.

Mr. Mattingly said that on March 4 of this year, plaintiff received notice to quit the premises, but before that date, the new tenant, who was the defendant, went in and took possession. Further, a firm of building contractors entered the premises and commenced work on repairs after breaking into the premises, plaintiff having left the door locked. When the repairs had been finished the defendant entered upon his tenancy, on a date prior to that on which the plaintiff had to leave.

After evidence had been taken His Lordship gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, April 29.

It is reported that Archdeacon Barnett, who was in Canton conducting the Easter Services on Shameen, is improving rapidly after the accident sustained whilst he was returning to his mission compound at the East Gate in a ricksha. He sustained a nasty wound in the neck, on the left side, which bled freely. Receiving good medical treatment, he is mending and will be about again in a few days.

During the week-end one of the Chinese Inspectors attached to the Shameen Municipal Police Force was walking in the city of Canton, when he noticed a pawn-ticket on the pavement and naturally picked it up. Curiosity led him to tender the pawn-ticket for redemption. Upon enquiry being made it was found that the article pawned had already been claimed by the Chinese Police Authorities, the article having been stolen and apparently the thief threw away the ticket. The Inspector, upon being informed, naturally demanded the return of his money for redeeming the ticket. He was refused and told to apply at the No. 9 Police Station in the City. Yesterday, application was made and eventually the Inspector was arrested. It was not before he had obtained good proof of his identity that he was allowed to go—taking with him his money previously paid for redeeming the article.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

WORSE THAN LAST YEAR.

The plague return for the Colony up to date, this year, shows that the outbreak is rather worse than last year, although it is not by any means bad. The following statistics show the number of cases and deaths for January, February, March and April of this year as compared with the figures for the corresponding months last year:

LAST YEAR.	
Cases.	Deaths.
Jan. ...	0 0
Feb. ...	0 0
March ...	0 0
April ...	2 2
THIS YEAR.	
Cases.	Deaths.
Jan. ...	4 4
Feb. ...	1 1
March ...	30 30
April ...	81 list not complete.

There were 251 deaths out of a total of 456 cases during 1918, and as it is expected that the majority of the cases for April, 1919, will prove to have been fatal when the figures are available it will be seen that the outbreak this year is likely largely to exceed, in mortality, the total for 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST.

LOST.—Between Prince's Buildings and Hongkong Cricket Ground one bunch of keys. Finder will be rewarded by returning to A.B.C. Co. "Hongkong Telegraph."

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

FIXTURES: SEASON 1919.

Below we give the Lawn Tennis League fixtures for the season which commences on Saturday. All matches are to be played on the ground of the first named Club. The attention of Club Secretaries is requested in regard to postponement of League Fixtures. The only reasonable excuse is an unplayable ground due to bad weather. Should this occur Club Secretaries are requested to arrange to play off such a postponed fixture sometime during the following week in order not to unduly prolong the season.

MAY 3RD.

H.K.C.C. v. R.E.
Queen's College v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
Craigengower v. U.S.R.C. (A).
U.S.R.C. (B) v. K.C.C. (B).
K.C.C. (A) v. Wigwam.
C.R.C. (B) v. C.R.C. (A).

MAY 10TH.

Kowloon Bowling Green v. H.K.C.C.
R.E. v. Queen's College.
Wigwam v. Craigengower.
U.S.R.C. (A) v. C.R.C. (B).
C.R.C. (A) v. U.S.R.C. (B).
K.C.C. (B) v. K.C.C. (A).

MAY 17TH.

H.K.C.C. v. Queen's College.
Craigengower v. R.E.
U.S.R.C. (B) v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
K.C.C. (B) v. U.S.R.C. (A).
C.R.C. (B) v. K.C.C. (A).
Wigwam v. C.R.C. (A).

MAY 24TH.

Craigengower v. H.K.C.C.
R.E. v. U.S.R.C. (B).
Kowloon Bowling Green v. K.C.C. (A).
Queen's College v. Wigwam.
U.S.R.C. (A) v. C.R.C. (A).
C.R.C. (B) v. K.C.C. (B).

MAY 31st.

H.K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C. (B).
K.C.C. (A) v. R.E.
C.R.C. (A) v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
Queen's College v. C.R.C. (B).
Craigengower v. K.C.C. (B).
U.S.R.C. (A) v. Wigwam.

JUNE 7th.

K.C.C. (A) v. H.K.C.C.
R.E. v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
U.S.R.C. (B) v. Queen's College.
C.R.C. (B) v. Craigengower.
K.C.C. (B) v. C.R.C. (A).

JUNE 14th.

H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C. (B).
C.R.C. (A) v. R.E.
Kowloon Bowling Green v. Wigwam.
Queen's College v. K.C.C. (A).
U.S.R.C. (B) v. Craigengower.

JUNE 21st.

Wigwam v. H.K.C.C.
R.E. v. U.S.R.C. (A).
Kowloon Bowling Green v. C.R.C. (B).
C.R.C. (A) v. Queen's College.
K.C.C. (A) v. Craigengower.

JUNE 28th.

H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C. (B).
C.R.C. (B) v. R.E.
U.S.R.C. (A) v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
Craigengower v. Queen's College.
K.C.C. (A) v. U.S.R.C. (B).

JULY 5th.

U.S.R.C. (A) v. H.K.C.C.
R.E. v. K.C.C. (B).
Kowloon Bowling Green v. Craigengower.
Wigwam v. U.S.R.C. (B).
K.C.C. (A) v. C.R.C. (A).

JULY 12th.

H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C. (A).
Wigwam v. R.E.
K.C.C. (B) v. Kowloon Bowling Green.
Queen's College v. U.S.R.C. (A).
U.S.R.C. (B) v. C.R.C. (B).

JULY 19th.

K.C.C. (B) v. Queen's College.
C.R.C. (A) v. Craigengower.
U.S.R.C. (A) v. K.C.C. (A).
Wigwam v. C.R.C. (B).

JULY 26th.

U.S.R.C. (A) v. U.S.R.C. (B).
Wigwam v. K.C.C. (B).
AUGUST 2nd.
Winners of the League v. The Rest.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the home Club on C.S. ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—H. E. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G. (Captain); A. E. Wood, B. W. Bradbury, F. J. Ling, Dr. J. T. Smalley, R. A. Duncan, R. E. Bird, C. Sara, W. H. Edmonds, H. E. Strange and P. T. Lamble. Reserve, E. Fincher.

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HOWITT-PHILLIPS
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Last night the Howitt-Phillips Company gave us drama and showed that in Alaska they have the same kind of arch-villain, villain, hero and heroine and faithful servant as in other parts of the world. Likewise, the greed of gold and desire for fair women are the same temptations that finally lead to the end of the evil doers, accompanied by the establishment of the innocence of the hero, the marriage and happy ending. In this class of piece the Howitt-Phillips Company were equally as good as in their other types of plays. Miss Doris Phillips, in finished style, takes the part of a blackguard's daughter, who is forced to marry another blackguard, Mr. Leonard Stephens, who horse-whips his daughter into submission and consent to marry the aforesaid blackguard (money being the consideration, as usual) and here we think the author might have done without the horse-whipping business. It was an unsavoury and unsuccessful attempt at a "situation" which had nothing to recommend it to an audience. Mr. Ronald Riley as the villain, was well up in his part and play-

ed it with effect, likewise Mr. H. B. Waring as the hero. Mr. Howitt, as Judge Lynch, was also convincing in a minor part and he showed us the manner, which we trust is not the correct one, in which they conduct a trial in Alaska, as compared to the process in England, albeit justice was done, but, judging from the summary manner in which evidence is adduced, injustice might just as easily have resulted. The remainder of the players acquitted themselves with credit. This evening there will be played Stanley Houghton's comedy "The Younger Generation."

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EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	2 June	3 June
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney—Aki Maru T. WED. 21st May at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Muroran, San Francisco, Panama, Colon and Havana—Kaitoku Maru T. MONDAY. 12th May.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	3rd May, from Yokohama.
TERO MARU	6th May.
SHIRYO MARU	3rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	6th May, from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	18th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong. 3rd May. 18th July.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
15,000 tons, (American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
June 19th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP Steamer "BASSANO" Sailing

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co., Canton,
Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

GERMAN LINER FOR M.M. CO.

Used as an armed liner, the North-German Lloyd steamer Scharnhorst is being handed over to the French Messageries Maritimes Company. The armament is being taken by the French Navy.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the eastern approach to Wenchow Harbour, Ouchiang, or Wenchow River, owing to changes in the channel.—The East Buoy has been moved, and from the new position of the Buoy the temple on the point southward of Chiacao Village bears N. 8° E. distant 7 cables. The Saipohko Buoy has been moved and its colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the Buoy the temple on the point southward of Chiacao Village bears N. 80° E. distant 1.01 miles. The Buoy now marks the northern side of the channel. All bearings given are magnetic.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

Delhi, March 21.—The shipbuilding branch of the Indian Munitions Board will be closed at the end of this month. Arrangements are being made for the transfer to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, of the powers at present exercised by the Controller (Shipbuilding) under the Defence of India Rules and after the 29th March applications for licences for repairs of ships under that rule should be addressed to the Director, Royal Indian Marine. The Director, Royal Indian Marine, will also take over from the Controller the charge of certain vessels which are now under construction and will deal with any further correspondence connected with them.

U. S. SHIPPING POLICY UNCERTAIN.

The Shipping Board has announced its intention to dispose of more than 1,000,000 tons of wooden, composite, and steel cargo boats built to meet war emergencies. The funds received as a result of such sales will supposedly be devoted to the construction of large steel ships more suitable for the ordinary demands of commerce. While a type of such ships has been perfected there is still much doubt of the policy of the country in shipbuilding and ownership. It is becoming apparent, says the Guaranty Trust Co., that the people of the country will oppose the taxation necessary to support a Government-owned merchant marine, constructed and maintained at great cost, and which will be unable to compete successfully with the merchant marines of other countries. To enable the Government to reach a decision, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, proposes a popular referendum on the subject of Government ownership and operation.

SPECIAL PERMIT NOT NEEDED.

Beginning to-day (says the Manila Bulletin of April 22) all American and Allied vessels will not need to secure special permission to clear the port of Manila or any other port of the Philippines, the order to this effect having been received yesterday by the Acting Collector of Customs from the transportation department of the United States. As a measure of precaution, the war trade board promulgated a ruling during the European war to the effect that before a vessel can leave Philippine waters, it must secure a special license. The order received yesterday morning by the acting collector of customs revoking the present ruling puts the movements of ships of American and Allied registry under the usual peace time regulations. All that masters of vessels will have to do in the future is to secure a permanent license for the clearance of their vessels so that they will not have to secure a new license each time they depart from the islands.

MAGISTRATE AND OPIUM-EATER.

A Chinaman found guilty of possessing opium for smoking at 45, Limehouse-causeway, was let off which a fine of £1 by Mr. Rooth, the Thames Police Court magistrate, recently. "I have to bear in mind that you were born in a country where this was part and parcel of your education," said the magistrate. "No doubt an Englishman would feel it a hardship if he was deprived of his cigarettes. I am not going to trouble to public opinion here and shall inflict a fine."

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To sail
SHANGHAI	Sunling	1st May at noon.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	3rd May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Yingchow	4th May at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	5th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong April 30, 1919.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiuwong	Java	in port	30th Apr.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th May		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Maitan ... A. H. Stewart ... THURS. 18th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Thur. 1st May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooshing	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sat. 4th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Thur. 6th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed. 7th May at noon.
MANILA	Wosang	Fri. 9th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAI PHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Ternau and Lahad Darna.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from Yokohama.

Changchee, Lohhopching, from Shanghai.

Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from Amoy (two).

Pookongshan, Limmoontong, from Amoy.

Sayengdiapong, fourth story Pingia Central Market, from Amoy.

Sweekee Co., Canton Road, from Amoy.

Jo Onwuntanpan Tanshoyoko, from Osaka.

Yeecheong, from Kobe.

Masakata-Nakano, c/o N. Y. K.

8, Kings Building, from Tokio.

Satahakupan Hee Mingkee West Camp, from Tokio.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 25, 1919.

Eastern-Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Mackenzie, 4 Bednaxela Terrace, from Macao.

Watkins, from Soerabaya.

K. STUBBS, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 24, 1919.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Tuesday, 29th April.
"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marseilles).
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Thursday, 9th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Monday, 5th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th May.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 4th May.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"SOURABAYA MARU" Friday, 2nd May.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 4th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODECAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

*Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, SUEZ, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "WINDBER"

SAILS FOR

SAN FRANCISCO—MAY 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE:
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 7th.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOORTEL. 795.
792.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamship
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

will sail from

NAGASAKI

4th May.

DUE VANCOUVER

22nd May.

Plenty of accommodation.

Apply P.D. SUTHERLAND

General Agent, Passenger Dept.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Motor Ship

"W. F. BURROWS"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on April 26th 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 1st, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after May 2nd, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,

5th Floor

Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, April 26th, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"SEIYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from JAPAN PORTS, Thursday April 24.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Thursday, May 1st.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's godown, where same will be examined on Monday, May 5th, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1919.

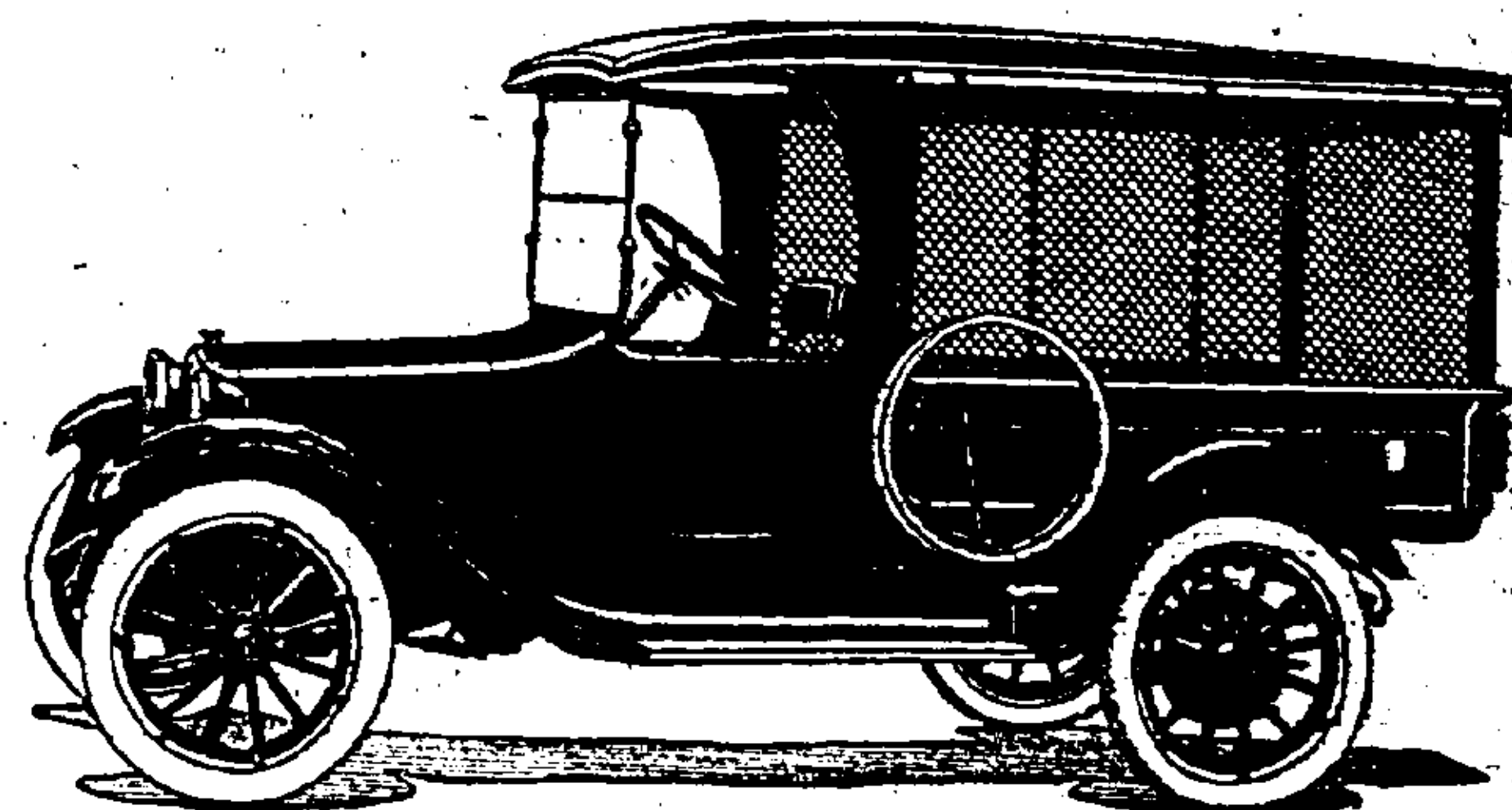
NOTICES.

DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE

Tel. 695.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH OF WATER IN FEET	DEPTH OF DOCK IN FEET	DEPTH OF SHIP IN FEET
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 1, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 2, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 3, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 4, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 5, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 6, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 7, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 8, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 9, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 10, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 11, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 12, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 13, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 14, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 15, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 16, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 17, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 18, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 19, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 20, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 21, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 22, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 23, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 24, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 25, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 26, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 27, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 28, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 29, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 30, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 31, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 32, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 33, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 34, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 35, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 36, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 37, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 38, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 39, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 40, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 41, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 42, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 43, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 44, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 45, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 46, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 47, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 48, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 49, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 50, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 51, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 52, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 53, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 54, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 55, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 56, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 57, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 58, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 59, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 60, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 61, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 62, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 63, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 64, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 65, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 66, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 67, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 68, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 69, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 70, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 71, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 72, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 73, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 74, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 75, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 76, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 77, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 78, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 79, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 80, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 81, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 82, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 83, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 84, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 85, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 86, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 87, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 88, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 89, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 90, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 91, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 92, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 93, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 94, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 95, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 96, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 97, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 98, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 99, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'
Wharf No. 100, Kowloon	150'	75'	10'	10'	10'

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MERCURY GARAGE
THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday the 21st May 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104 (p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June 1919.

**MURDINE MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**

General Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

THE "TELEGRAPH" IS THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

- On MONDAYS for
"CURRENT COIN"
On TUESDAYS for
"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"
On WEDNESDAYS for
"MODERN MODES"
On THURSDAYS for
"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"
On FRIDAYS for
"ROBBIE'S LETTER"
On SATURDAYS for the
"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.
Note the day on which your
favorite feature appears.

PRESENT-DAY PATRIOTISM.

Speaking at King's College Sir Henry Newbolt said that patriotism to-day was far more worthy and based on far better ideals than had been the case in any past age of our history. "Patriotism," he added, "in its early form was very closely connected with war. Boys at school have only one idea of patriotism and that is connected with successful war." Quoting the first verse of the "British Grenadier" which includes the lines "But of all the world's brave heroes there's none that can compare" (with the British Grenadier), he remarked: "That is just the rollicking spirit which we cannot suppress and there may be some use, perhaps, in keeping it alive."

BILLIARDS FOR WOMEN.

BY HOWELL EVANS.

The game of billiards—never more popular than it is to-day—has always been played mainly—almost entirely—by men, women seeming to take no interest whatever in it.

Occasionally a woman spectator has been seen at a big match, but she has generally looked rather bored and sometimes very sleepy.

Really, billiards is perhaps the one game in which, up to now, women have taken no interest. Tennis and golf have their women lovers and players. Yes, and even cricket and football, too. I knew a girl who could make a cricket ball swerve! And more than one munition factory has produced a serviceable team of women footballers.

Now I think women in cricket and football are out of place. They are not physically fitted for those two games.

But billiards! Ah, there is a game for women! Women, most rightly, love prettiness. And the prettiness of billiards should appeal to them.

To start with, the green cloth, the red ball, the two white ones, the shaded lights, all make a subdued scheme of harmony that is soothing and comforting to the eye.

And if the billiard table itself is pretty, the game itself is prettier still.

Billiards properly played is a graceful game. A woman looks well bending over the table.

It is a game, too, that does not require violent exertion or physical strength of arm and body. In the long, trying professional game, stamina and strength of nerve are, of course, indispensable. But the weakest woman could play an ordinary "hundred up" without fatigue.

And delicacy of touch, that great requisite for billiards, is surely a woman's possession.

And the wonderful, the almost unexpected, prettiness of the game with its difficulties and fascinating problems, to be solved only by cunning hand and clever thought, should appeal to women.

So far there have been no real facilities for women to become acquainted with the game.

Only the well-to-do can have a table in their home. And a woman could not play in the public rooms as they are at present.

The Birmingham magistrates recently refused a licence for a billiards hall unless "equal facilities" were provided for women. I do not know whether that means that a separate room for them should be provided. I should think so, for it would be impossible for a woman or two women, to walk into a public room and play in the same way as men do.

Perhaps one day soon we may see billiard rooms for women only, and later a women's championship. For once women fall under the spell of this amazing, this intriguing, fascinating game, they will, as in other games of skill, produce players of more than average merit.

BOLSHEVIK UTOPIA.

GERMAN DEMANDS FOR GENERAL CONFISCATION.

Dusseldorf—If reports be true—has been captured by a small Government patrol under the leadership of a "Captain Semik," writes Mr. H. J. Greenwall from Berlin on March 1. I rather wonder what Mayor Schmitzen—who I interviewed recently—has done with the contents of the municipal safe.

There is some possibility of a general strike in Berlin. At Spandau the munition workers are demanding standard wages, the confiscation of dynastical fortunes and incomes, also private income over a certain amount which will be fixed later; the annulment of all public debt, including war loans; the confiscation of all banks, mines, and foundries, as well as all other large commercial and industrial concerns; the abolition of all Parliamentary bodies and municipalities, their functions being undertaken by workmen's and soldiers' councils; the setting up of a revolutionary tribunal before which will be tried those guilty of the war, the list to include the two Hohenzollerns, Ludendorff, Hindenburg, and Tiritz, as well as "the traitors" of the revolution, Ebert, Scheidemann, and Noske; soviet government for all factories; and the release of political prisoners.

This frankly Bolsheviki programme is to be submitted for the approval of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Greater Berlin.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

OPTIMISTIC BANKERS VIEW.

Lord Swaythling writes:—Taking everything into consideration, the financial position of Great Britain is not nearly so bad as the pessimists try to make out.

We are still a creditor country, and with industry there should not be the slightest difficulty in recovering our relative position as between enemy, neutral, and Allied countries. In the relative sense our position is not worse, but if anything a little better than it was before the war.

What makes our financial position look hopeless to the pessimists is the fact that our debts are more evident than our assets. The debts are more in the public eye than the amount which is owing to us by foreign countries.

This country can get over the heavy strain of the war, granted two things. In the first place, people will have to settle down to work harder than they have ever done before. Secondly, all unnecessary expenditure, both private and public, must be absolutely avoided.

The Government is setting a very bad example in this respect, and if there is a continuance of that reckless extravagance which is going on now in public departments the general public cannot be expected to retrench.

Such huge sums as £495,000,000, which is at present sought for Civil Service use, will have to be cut down rigorously. And it can be done.

For example, there is no need to establish an eleventh Department with a new staff when centralisation of work formerly scattered among ten Departments is contemplated. Care must be taken to see that those who did the work previously are not allowed to waste their time in one of the old Departments. The Ministry of Health is an illustration. The Departments set up to control flying are two others.

GOVERNMENT WASTE.

It may be desirable to have a Department for each of these, but if so, the Government must see that the existing Departments are very much reduced or abolished. The waste of time and manpower in Government offices is deplorable, and money would be saved if the Treasury appointed inspectors to go round the various Departments to find out exactly how many clerks can be dispensed with.

On the other hand, Labour will have to put its shoulder to the wheel and help as it has never helped before. It will be necessary for all to turn their hands to something. We shall not have to lapse back to the pre-war system in which some people made leisure their only business.

Under such conditions, I am of the opinion that we can easily compete with foreign countries. The hours of the workman can be shortened and his wages be increased so long as, on the other side, the workmen will agree to give up all restrictions upon output or upon labour. Furthermore, every opportunity must be taken to advise people not to spend money on avoidable imports. The proper way to do this is by a big propaganda campaign by which the people should be educated and taught economies which would be to the country's benefit.

We should explain to everyone how essential it is for the country that people should not be responsible for the importation of one unnecessary article. This, of course, applies merely to luxuries.

Then there is the question of control. Anyone who has anything to do with trade knows how absolutely essential it is that the Government should remove control, in order to give British merchants an opportunity of competing with their foreign competitors. By so doing, profit and turnover would be increased, and, of course, a larger amount be available for taxation.

Upon the method or system of taxation the financial prosperity of the country also depends. The rate of payment of our debts depends upon how taxation is kept at the present height. It is perfectly evident that if we can retrench and keep the taxation at the figure it now stands we shall be able to pay off our debt in a comparatively short time.

LIGHTEN THE INCOME TAX.

But while taxation is kept high in one respect, there ought to be some relaxation in another. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that at the very earliest opportunity the Government should reduce or lighten the burden of income tax on the lesser earned incomes in order to

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES. Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks sa. \$690

Marine Insurances.

Cantons b. \$495 sa. 480

North China b. \$215

Unions b. \$1090

Yangtze b. \$255

Far Easterns n. t. 26

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. \$160

H. K. Fires n. \$330

Shipping.

Douglases b. \$ 88 sa. 89/88

Steamboats b. 39/4

Indos (Prof.) b. \$ 32

Indos (Def.) n. 153

Shells b. 170/-

Ferries b. \$ 34

Refineries.

Sugars sa. \$148/148 1/2

Malabons b. \$ 35

Mining.

Kailans n. 50/-

Langkats b. t. 20

Shanghai Loans b. 2 1/2

Shai Explorations b. 4 1/2

Rauhs b. 4 1/2

Tronhs b. 40/-

Urals b. 40/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$130 sa. 128

K. Docks b. \$153

Shai Docks n. t. 126

N. Engineerings b. t. 35

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. \$107

H. K. Hotels b. \$99 sa. 100

Land Invest. b. \$105 1/2

H. phreys Est. n. \$7.90

K. loon Lands b. \$38

L. Reclamations n. \$175

West Points b. \$69

Cotton Mills.

Ewos s. t. 240

Kung Yiks b. t. 34

Lau Kung Mows n. t. 170

Oriental b. t. 91

Shai Cottons n. t. 180

Yangseepoos n. t. 12

Miscellaneous.

Green Islands b. \$ 7.70

China Borneos n. \$13.20

C. L. Borneos s. cum rights \$53 1/2

China Providents b. \$ 7 1/2

Dairy Farms b. \$30 1/2 sa. 31/30 1/2

H. K. Electrics sa. \$18

Macao Electrics n. \$31 1/2

Ropes n. \$31 1/2

Trams, Low Level n. \$7.50

Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.50

Trams, Peak, new b. -cts. .75

Laundries b. \$ 3 3/4

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats n. \$13 1/2

Watsons n. \$ 6 1/2

Wm. Powells b. \$11 1/4

Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

induce the men who are returning to this country to set up one-man businesses. I am quite certain that no man starting with a very small capital could build up a business by himself in a lifetime while faced with an income tax of 6s. This type of business should be encouraged rather than retarded.

The only way in which such businesses have been built up in the past has been by men who have lived economically and who have put a large proportion of their profits back into the business.

Inducements should be given to such men in order to help them start again. By assisting them to save their capital they will be enabled to build up a business in the course of a lifetime. Such a prospect would keep the men here. They would not be driven away to the Dominions where the taxation is lower.

There is also the question of the excess profits tax. My own opinion is that during the war and even after the war this is theoretically the fairest tax that one could impose. But unfortunately, although it is fair to the individual, in practice it has the effect of damaging the country by curbing industry and hampering enterprise. In some instances it has led to speculation and waste. But this is not the fault of the tax. In reality this is what occurs. If a man is earning more than he was before the war started, nothing could be fairer than that he should pay the bulk of the excess to the Government.

But the result is that directly a man has earned, at the present moment, the same amount as he earned before the war he stops because on all other earnings he is obliged to pay the extra duty. So he refuses all reasonable business at small profit which entails the slightest risk. Whereas the same man will attempt to go in for speculations on which he may get large and quick returns. Should the speculation turn out disastrously 80 per cent. of the loss would fall on his excess profits returns.

There need not be the slightest grounds for pessimism with regard to our finances if individualism will sink and industry be allowed to flourish.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS Co.

TWO NIGHTS EXTENSION OF SEASON.

TO-NIGHT

STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY

"THE YOUNGER GENERATION."

THURSDAY, 1st May, "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."

FRIDAY, 2nd May, "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

SATURDAY, 3rd May, "MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 5th May, "DAMAGED GOODS."

TUESDAY, 6th May, "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."

WEDNESDAY, 7th May, "A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS."

THURSDAY, 8th May, "PEG O' MY HEART."

AND LAST PERFORMANCE.

CURTAIN 9.15 P.M. PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

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ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S MINISTERING LEAGUE

And under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., The Officer Administering the Government; H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Tudor-Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, G.O.C., China Command; and Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

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ALADDIN

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AND
MATINEE
5.15 (Wednesday) 5.15

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and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: \$3.00 per hour

Handcar Super Six: 7.00 "

Oaklands: 6.00 "

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SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBON
CARBON PAPER "ETC."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN IMPUDENCE DENOUNCED.

London, April 21.
The newspapers are unanimous in denouncing German impudence in nominating three nonentities for Versailles. They describe this willful misunderstanding of the Allies' note as a typical German manoeuvre, confirming what has been evident for some time, namely that Germany is affecting complete misapprehension of her present position and relations to the Allies and would seek to carry on war if negotiations failed. It is hoped that a vigorous Allied reply will open the eyes of Count Rantzau and his colleagues to a perception that the Allies will stand no trifling.

WHOLE PROGRAMME UPSET.

London, April 21.
Correspondents from Paris state that Germany's reply to the invitation to Versailles astounded everyone, as arrangements were completed for the reception of two hundred German delegates at Versailles on April 23. The reply is regarded as indicating the German belief that it is useless to send a real delegation and if the Germans adhere to the decision the whole elaborate Versailles programme may be upset. It is even possible that there may be no preliminary meeting at Versailles.

THE GERMAN DELEGATES.

Paris, April 22.
A communique states that the German Government has accepted the Allies' conditions and is sending to Versailles plenipotentiaries to negotiate the preliminaries of peace, namely Count Brockdorf Rantzau, Herr Landsberg and Herr Gieseler, Ministers, Herr Leinert, President of the Prussian Assembly, Herr Melchior, manager of the Warburg Company, and Herr Schuecking, International Lawyer. The total number of German delegates and their suite is 73.

MORE IMPUDENCE.

London, April 22.
A Copenhagen telegram states that the German Government has notified the French Government that the German peace delegates will only go to France provided they have full liberty to go where they please to discuss the peace terms and to constantly communicate with Berlin.

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

Paris, April 22.
It is reported that the German Government has decided not to refuse to sign the Peace Treaty as a matter of principle, but to offer to negotiate. It will lay renewed stress on the acceptance of President Wilson's principles and show willingness to make as many concessions as possible. A plebiscite will only be taken if the Government and National Assembly consider it impossible to sign the Treaty.

THE HUNGARIAN DECLARATION.

WHAT CAUSED IT.

London, April 22.
A telegram from Vienna states that the action of the Communist Government in Budapest was precipitated by the report of an agreement between the Rumanians and the Szeklers, the latter being a race akin to the Magyars, inhabiting Transylvania and hostile to the Communists.

DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Copenhagen, April 22.
It is reported from Budapest (April 20) that the United Soviets of the Budapest district met to discuss the defence of the Republic. The Commissary for Education, Kunfi, admitted the superiority of the attacking forces and gave a warning as regards the dangers of a White revolution. He said the proletariat must ruthlessly use all the means at its disposal. He regretted that unity among the proletariat was not strong as desirable.

Belkum expressed the opinion that the Entente were undertaking an offensive with all their available strength. On the Czech and southern fronts they were not yet attacking, but an advance was momentarily expected. None need despair, but as regards the armament and equipment of the revolutionaries it was very weak and consequently there was no question of being able to develop a big military action. He said that hints had reached them that if the proletariat postponed socialism the Entente's offensive would not materialise. (Cries of "Never!") He concluded that even if they were temporarily overthrown the international proletarian revolution which was coming would ultimately restore them to power.

BETTER NEWS FROM INDIA.

London, April 22.
Latest Reuter telegrams from India indicate that the Moderates are rallying to the support of law and order against the Extremists. Gandhi has issued a statement advising the temporary suspension of passive resistance and urging his supporters to assist the Government to restore order in every way possible. A message from Calcutta says the Moderate leaders have issued a manifesto deploring the disturbances, declaring passive resistance unsound and calling on Indians to eliminate the elements of disorder. A Lahore message states: Mahomedan leaders in the Punjab have issued a manifesto earnestly appealing to their countrymen, especially Moslems, to abandon passive resistance and obey authority and to take effective steps to restore law and order.

Simla, April 20.
Martial law has been notified in the Gujrat District.

DEFEAT OF THE BOLSHEVICS.

A telegram from Murmansk (April 19th.) says the advance guard of the Relief Force has arrived.
Telegrams from Omsk report that Admiral Kolchak's troops thirty-three miles south of Sibirsk, Amak, inflicted severe losses on the enemy and captured many prisoners and machine-guns and ten heavy guns. They also captured Starapin, with great booty and took a number of Bolshevist leaders. The demoralisation of the Bolshevists is reported to be growing. Three Bolshevist divisions refused to fight and were withdrawn from the front. Peasants in the Viaka Government and some districts on the River Kama revolted against the Soviet Government.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY REPENTANT.

Constantinople, April 31.
The Porte is doing its utmost to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of western nations, hoping still to influence the Peace Conference favourably to Turkey. Arrests of officials of the Unionist regime implicated in the massacres of Armenians and Greeks are the order of the day. Several important arrests occurred in the last few days, including Abbas Halim Pasha, ex-Minister for Public Works, and Ismail Kemal Bey, Governor of Sivas, who will be court-martialled.

RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL.

Washington, April 22.
The Russian Embassy publishes the outline of a plan said to have been presented to the Peace Conference by the Russian representatives at Paris to solve the Russian problem. It asks for recognition as de facto governments of all national authorities inspired by democratic ideals and enjoying the support of the population, pending the establishment of a Federation of Russian States.

NEW U. S. VICTORY LOAN.

New York, April 22.
The Victory Liberty Loan of \$4,500,000,000 was inaugurated by celebrations and speech-making in various cities. A feature in Washington was the reading of President Wilson's Loan Message from an aeroplane at a height of 2,600 feet by means of wireless telephone with sound amplifier to a crowd at the Treasury steps. The rush of subscriptions included \$100,000,000 in New York up to noon.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

London, April 21.
The result of despatches from American correspondents in Paris is much discussion in Washington as to whether President Wilson has given assurances to France that the United States will regard any menace to France by Germany as a casus belli. It is rumoured in Paris that the Peace Treaty will include an announcement of a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States.

FIGHTING AT SEBASTOPOL.

London, April 22.
Reuter learns that there was fighting on April 19 outside Sebastopol. The French retook Mamelon Vert at the point of the bayonet and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. The French have agreed to the seven days armistice, which the Bolsheviks proposed. The French permitted the formation of a local Soviet Municipal Government for Sebastopol.

BAVARIAN SOVIET ABOLISHED.

London, April 22.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Munich, writing on April 20, says that a proclamation posted last night says the entire garrison declares the Central Soviet has been abolished and appeals to Bavarians to support the lawful Socialist Government against "swelled-headed foreign agitators." Subsequently the Hoffmann Government resumed control and proclaimed martial law.

BRITISH LABOURITES AGAINST SOVIET SYSTEM.

London, April 22.
The Independent Labour Party Conference at Huddersfield almost unanimously rejected a motion demanding that the Government of the United Kingdom should be based on the Soviet system.

AN AERIAL DISASTER.

London, April 22.
A Handley Page aeroplane leaving its aerodrome at Andover this morning struck a telegraph pole and fell on the roof of a hut. It caught fire and five out of the crew of seven, namely three officers and two non-coms, were burned to death. The two others were badly injured.

ORANGES FOR COAL.

Madrid, April 21.
An Anglo-Spanish agreement was signed to-day whereunder Spain will lend Britain £2,000,000 at five per cent, while Britain will permit free importation of oranges from Spain and the export to Spain of 150,000 tons of coal monthly.

NEW WAR CABINET MEMBER.

London, April 22.
The "Daily Express" states that Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B. C. via ports, on April 23th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns until Saturday May 3rd, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. Saturday May 3rd, 1919.

Claims will not be admitted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, on the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after May 3rd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 23th March, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "BUYO MARU."

From SINGAPORE, April 23rd.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impending immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk. Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Wednesday, April 30th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined. Wednesday, April 30th, 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DATGO
Manager

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "RHEBUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th May or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hongkong, 23th April, 1919.

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WISEMAN'S TEA

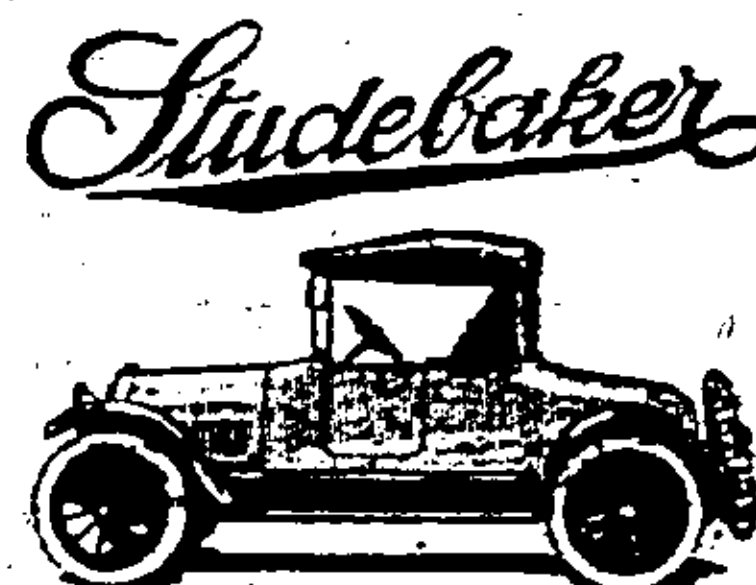
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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

AMERICA'S BRILLIANT REVUE STAR,

LAURA GUERITE

will be in

HONGKONG

shortly

with her Full Company, including
The Popular London Comedian,
GEORGE ROSS.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shankwan, Office-4 Queen's Road Central.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MANILA CIGARS REFUSED.

A report that three millions of the cigars of the 1917 Manila tobacco which were found to be unfit for marketing in the States have been brought back to Manila received partial confirmation, received although Mr. S. Frieder, president of the Manila Tobacco Co., who accompanied the shipment from the United States, declined to say whose product they are. He did say, however, with respect to the marketing of "sick" leaf from Manila, that the best place to send these cigars is to shorter distances. It is presumed that, in view of his statement, an attempt will be made by the manufacturers to realize on the stocks at low grade figures in points of the Far East. "A long ocean haul is the wrong thing for cigars that are made from an off-crop," said Mr. Frieder. "This is too much humidity for 'sick' tobacco to stand and it is not surprising that so much of our 1917 tobacco has been rejected in the United States." Tobacco men have very little hopes that much of the 1917 tobacco that was sent to the United States can be realized on. In the case of the larger factories in Manila there will be no loss, partly because of the fact that they were able to use the very best of the crop of that year and partly because all of their American consignments are made under contract. The smaller manufacturers, however, stand to lose heavily unless new markets can be found for the cigars as is said to be the plan with respect to the shipments which have been brought back. "It is certainly an injustice to impose a blanket rule on all manufacturers in the matter of the 1917 crop," said an official of the Alhambra Cigar Manufacturing Co., when interviewed. "It is impossible to arrive at a percentage of a certain leaf that can be used without danger to the rest. If properly sorted according to the system employed by the reputable manufacturers in Manila 80 per cent. of the dangerous leaf would do as much harm to the rest as 5 per cent. of poorly sorted stuff." The reserve stocks of all the manufacturers have been seriously depleted by the throwing out of the 1917 leaf, and the situation may become serious, tobacco men believe, if the 1919 crop proves to be no better than present progress indicates.

"PLANTERS' COURSE"

What is known as the "Planters' Course" at the Aberdeen College of Agriculture is proving an extraordinary success, says an Aberdeen paper. The course was recently drawn up and started at the College under the supervision of Professor Hendrick, and as yet it is the only course of its kind established in the country. The course is intended for young men who are going to India and the East to rubber, tea and coffee plantations, and carries with it a diploma. The curriculum includes chemistry, botany, zoology, a little engineering, and hygiene. Tropical agriculture would also have been included, but this was deemed inadvisable after full consideration. Intimation of the course was sent out to the Expeditionary Forces at the close of last year, and when the classes were opened about a month ago they were at once filled up. Indeed, if accommodation had permitted they could have been filled up several times over, as applications to join the classes are still being received daily. One application was this week from the Expeditionary Force in Italy, another from France and two from English centres. The work of the session, however, is now so far advanced that no students can commence the diploma course until October next.

NOTICE.

G. R.
PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Yau-mat in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Area	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
10	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
1/2 Demand	3/5
30 d/s	3/5 3/16
60 d/s	3/5 5/16
4 m/s	3/5 7/16
1/2 Shanghai	Nom.
1/2 Singapore	146 1/4
1/2 Japan	155
1/2 India	Nom.
1/2 San Francisco	8 1/4
1/2 Java	196
1/2 Mark	N m.
1/2 France	4 85
Demand, Paris	4 85 1/2

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	8 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	5 1/2 1/4
4 m/s. France	5 07 1/2
Demand Germany	8 1/4
Demand New York	8 1/4
1/2 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/2 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	164 1/4
Demand, Singapore	145 1/4
1/2 Haiphong	Nom.
1/2 Saigon	Nom.
1/2 Bangkok	45
Sovereigns	5 1/5 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	40 80
Bar Silver, per oz	48 11/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	\$2 1/2 dis.
" 10 "	\$2 1/2 dis.
" 5 "	\$4 1/2 dis.
C. coins	\$4 1/2 dis.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1919.

at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Valuable Leasehold Property

Situate at

No. 3, Mountain View, The Peak, Hongkong

With the furniture therein

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms in Des Vaux Road Central.

The property, which has been newly done up inside and out and is fitted throughout with Electric Light, can be inspected at any time.

The property consists of the pieces or parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 18 and SECTION 60 with the message and tenement thereon known as No. 3 MOUNTAIN VIEW (and as No. 34 Peak) held for the respective residues of two terms of 75 years each created therein by two Crown Leases dated respectively the 21st December 1832 and the 4th May 1888 Together with the furniture therein.

Area: 5,700 square feet or thereabouts

Crown Rent: \$500 per annum

The property is subject to and has the benefit of the right of way along the front of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from:

MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY.

No. 6 Des Vaux Road Central.

Vendor's Solicitors, or from

MESSRS. HUGHES & HUGHES.

The Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1919.

commenting at 3 p.m.

at the Taikeo Ducks

Five Boilers saved ex

s "Chiyo Maru"

Diameter over all 16' 2"

Length

Four Furnaces

Weight about 55 Tons each

Terms: Cash on delivery

Inspection orders on application

Geo. P. LAMBERT

Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 3rd May, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

300 Silver Watches.

On view from Friday, the 2nd inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT

Auctioneer.

DANCING.

Mr. & Mrs. Dorros, who are now resident at the Carlton Hotel, are open to give dancing lessons, Fox Tots, One Step, Two Steps, Hesitation Waltz and The Tango. Intending pupils should write the above address.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

Every 15 min

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.

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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

31 Wall Street, New York

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS \$100,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$12,345,678

E.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 222, Montgomery Street

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1, Queen's Road Central

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow

JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka

PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu

INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

SINGAPORE: Raffles Place

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore

WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA: Panama, Colon, San Francisco, Pinar del Rio

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close relations with

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

we are able to offer the facilities of the branches of the National City Bank of New York

at Genoa, Bahia, Santos, San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Caracas, Santiago, Lima, Bogota, Medellin, Quito, Guayaquil, Managua, Caracas, Guaymas, Toluca, Mexico, Petrograd and Vladivostok.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUALS

EVERY MODES BANKING SERVICE

Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cash Transfers bought and sold

Hongkong Branch: 1, Queen's Road Central

GEORGE HOOGE

Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

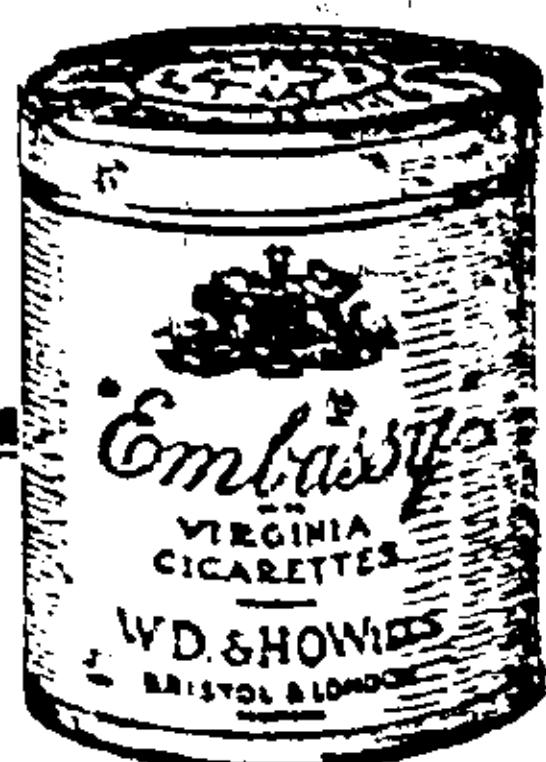
Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,379,900.00

Reserve Funds \$3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

NOTICES.



Embassy

No. 77
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

Such Cigarettes can only be offered by
Manufacturers possessing a staff of Experts
who have had many years' experience in
the manufacture of High Class Cigarettes.

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 30th 1919. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately at Wobaiwei and slightly at other reporting stations. The depression over Tongking has partly filled up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st 2.31 inches against an average of 11.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	S. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
Farther (Canton)	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China to the same (H.K. and Lantau)	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China to the same (H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.

Canton Coast Meteorological Register. Apr. 30, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
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Vietnam	5						
Hankow	5						
Hakodate	5						
Tokio	5						
Kochi	5						
Nagasaki	5						
Yokohama	5						
Osaka	5						
Naha	5						
Kobe	5						
Bombay	5						
Calcutta	5						
Madras	5						
Rangoon	5						
Singapore	5						
Batavia	5						
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